

WEATHER FORECAST.

Generally fair to-day and to-morrow; light variable winds.

NO. 1620.

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1911.—TWELVE PAGES.

LARGEST MORNING CIRCULATION

ONE CENT.

CAPITAL IS ONE OF FIFTY CITIES IN BREAD TRUST

Mammoth Combine to Absorb Washington Bakery.

NO RAISE IN THE PRICE

John W. Gates Heads Thirty-million-dollar Syndicate.

Boston Baking Company, of This City, Owned by H. B. Leary and Richard J. Earnshaw, Will Be Bought Out, Along with Other Companies in Various Sections, Which Will Fight Independents.

Washington will be included in a \$30,000,000 bread trust.

It was announced last night in New York that the Boston Baking Company of this city, through H. B. Leary, had sold out to a syndicate of capitalists which seeks to control the bakeries in fifty cities. The Boston Baking Company is owned by H. B. Leary and Richard J. Earnshaw.

LEARY IN NEW YORK.

Mr. Leary is now in New York. Mr. Earnshaw said last night that both definite had been done, although he admitted that he had been approached by agents of the syndicate, and said the Boston Baking Company would sell out to the trust if it paid the price asked. Mr. Earnshaw said that the forming of a trust would not affect the price of bread. He said the price of bread is now as low as the bakers could possibly sell it and make a profit. If any attempt was made to raise the price of bread, it would be opposed by the independent bakers, and he did not think the trust could "buck" the independents.

It was announced in New York last night that a \$30,000,000 corporation, with the backing of John W. Gates and his friends, with branch establishments in a score of the big cities of the country, will fight for the billion-loaf-a-year market of New York City and its surrounding territory. Just a week after the announcement that the Ward Bread Company, a \$6,000,000 corporation, was soon to enter the lists against the Shultz Bread Company and the big independents, it became known that Max Ochs, for years a Gates agent, had gone far into the organization of about thirty large baking companies of the country under the name of the National Bread Company.

This organization, according to plans, falling to buy out an independent company of New York is to erect its own bakeries and plunge into a fight for the market against the powerful competitors who will have been fighting them for many years.

Promoter for Gates.

Max Ochs is known as a promoter who has organized many large combinations of business in which Mr. Gates and his friends were interested. On his own account he started in several years ago to combine bakeries in various cities, and the outcome of this was the American Bread Company, of St. Louis; the City Baking Company, of Baltimore; and the Consumers' Bread Company, of Kansas City. He came to New York City in 1909 to organize the New York bakers, but about thirteen companies, taking a leaf from his book, organized themselves into the Shultz Bread Company, with a capital stock of \$65,000,000.

This company has been in business

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WOMAN SUSPECTED IN JEWEL ROBBERY

Mrs. Drummond Called to New York by New Clew.

New York, March 13.—Mrs. Baldwin Drummond, who had \$30,000 worth of jewels stolen aboard the Hamburg-American liner America, on February 28, arrived at the Hotel Plaza to-day from Chicago with her husband.

A dispatch from Chicago said that the Drummonds left there suddenly on Sunday night, evidently because of some new development in the jewel robbery. The police and Pinkertons, however, know nothing new in the matter, and Seymour Butler, of the detective agency, has gone South, partly on business and partly for pleasure.

It was learned from a reliable source that the Butler people have the name of a woman, who they say took the pearls.

It is said that they know where the woman is and who she is, but the case is not yet ripe, as they put it.

DEMOCRATS WIN IN MAINE.

Municipal Elections Show Little Change Over Last Year.

Portland, Me., March 13.—City elections were held in Maine to-day. At Bangor, State Senator Charles W. Mullen, Democrat, defeated Mayor Charles F. Sweet, Republican, by a majority of 281. In the heaviest vote cast in a city election there, the city government remains Republican. Augusta remains under Democratic control, first won in 1906, by the present governor, Frederick W. Plafie, who is succeeded in the mayoralty by State Senator Ruel J. Noyes. Mayor Edgar P. Hanson, Democrat, was chosen mayor of Belfast, for a seventh term, with a Democratic council.

"MILLIONAIRES' GATE TO HEAVEN" WILL BE CLOSED

New York, March 13.—The "Millionaire's gate to heaven" will be closed when the famous West Presbyterian Church, which has counted among its parishioners Russell Sage, Jay Gould, J. Hood Wright, Alfred H. Smith, E. Francis Hyde, Seth Thomas, H. M. Flagler, Robert Jaffray and a score of other wealthy men, representing \$750,000,000, to which fact is due its irreverent title, shuts its doors. The famous landmark, opposite Bryant Park, in Forty-second street, is to give way to a modern skyscraper.

BROTHERS MEET AFTER 48 YEARS

Railroad President Grooms Village Carpenter.

Paducah, Ky., March 13.—After a separation of forty-eight years, Charles Markham, president of the Illinois Central Railroad, met and identified John T. Markham, a village carpenter, in the private car of the former near Memphis Saturday night.

There was a great contrast between the two men. John Markham has grown gray and grizzled since he last saw the new president of the Illinois Central. Old times were brought up, and when the train arrived at Paducah both had gone over the events since they had parted.

As soon as the pair recognized each other the elder brother said:

"Charles, do you remember the time that I took you on horseback to the dentist and you had a tooth pulled?" "Yes, I do," replied the younger brother. "I never can forget that."

A few of the president's friends were present at the meeting, and when the brothers were clasped in each others arms there was a mist before the eyes of the witnesses, and they stole away to leave the brothers to discuss bygone days. No plans had been announced as to what John Markham will do. It is not known whether he intends to spend the rest of his days in Chicago with his brother or return to his little home in Hopkinsville.

TEN SHOT TO DEATH IN FIREMEN STRIKE

Effort to Employ Negroes Results in Fatalities.

Lexington, Ky., March 13.—Ten men have been shot to death by striking firemen or their sympathizers on the Cincinnati-Chattanooga division of the Queen and Crescent Railway, and many others have been wounded or assaulted since the strike began several days ago, on account of the employment of negro firemen. The mountaineers in the district of Somerset, Ky., to a considerable distance south of the Tennessee line, have joined with the strikers.

Dynamite has been found on the tracks and threats have been made to dynamite the bridges on the line. Wire communication has been cut off in the district around Kings Mountain and southward, and trains seldom come through.

The engineers, brakemen, and machinists are said to be preparing to strike in sympathy. To-night all engines leaving the shops at Danville, Ky., are equipped with steel plate armor over the cab window.

A crowd of fifty strikebreakers passed through here on their way from Cincinnati to some point South.

ROOSEVELT MAKES EARLY INSPECTION

Delivers Address at Austin After Camp Tour.

San Antonio, Tex., March 13.—This morning Col. Roosevelt, woke early and left the Hotel Menger in an automobile to take a whirl of the camp grounds. He did the whole trick in about thirty minutes, and when he entered the grounds some artillery command, thinking it was Brig. Gen. E. A. Garlington, inspector general of the army, expected from Washington, gave the colonel only eleven guns. And later the mistake was realized, and Col. Roosevelt heard the other ten guns due him sounding as he sped along the road back to the hotel.

Gen. Garlington, who arrived later, will spend several days in inspection of the camp and in consideration of the efficiency of the mobilization movement as it is now being exemplified.

Austin, March 13.—Col. Roosevelt spent an hour here to-day. Arriving from San Antonio at noon he was welcomed by Gov. Covert and a committee of officials and citizens. He was escorted to the State University, where he delivered an address to a large assemblage of students and others. He said Texas had the best fighters and wolf catchers on earth and paid a special compliment to Capt. Bill McDonald, the noted ranger commander and gunfighter.

Menigitts Aboard Liner.

New York, March 13.—The Austrian steamer Martha Washington, from Trieste, Palermo, and Algiers, was detained at Quarantine upon arrival to-day, owing to one death having occurred and there being four cases of meningitis aboard the vessel. Four other passengers are seriously ill with pneumonia.

AMERICAN TROOPS ON THE MEXICAN BORDER.



Arrival of squad of cavalry at Fort Sam Houston, the headquarters of the mobilization activities.

CORPORATION TAX LAW UPHELD BY SUPREME COURT

Vital in Direct Effect on Federal Regulation.

MEANS ADDED REVENUE

Sum of \$25,000,000 Collected Under the Statute.

Additions to Government Treasury, However, Not Chief Usefulness of Legislation, Power to Inquire Into Affairs of Corporations Generally Being Prime Benefit—Publicity Feature of Law Sustained.

In an opinion read by Associate Justice Day and concurred in by the Chief Justice and other members of the court, the Supreme Court of the United States yesterday upheld the constitutionality of the corporation tax law.

The opinion was exhaustive and covered almost every conceivable phase of the case. In fifteen of the cases involving different applications of the tax the court sustained its validity. In only three cases was it held that the tax would not apply, and these were not corporations, strictly speaking.

PUBLICITY FEATURE UPHOLD.

The publicity feature of the law, which was vigorously attacked by counsel for the corporations as contravening the constitutional guarantee against "unlawful search and seizure," was sustained by the court as a constitutional exercise of the taxing power. The court held that there was no interference in the exercise of the power to tax corporations with the function of the State to grant franchises to such corporations.

It was also held that as the revenue measure originated in the House, the Senate amendment was germane, and not unconstitutional. The court held that the corporation tax law was not subject to the objections which determined the unconstitutionality of the income tax law of 1894.

Corporations Enjoy Privileges.

Regarding the objection that the tax discriminated against business carried on by a corporation and similar business in the hands of private individuals, the court said that in the present case the thing taxed "is not the mere dealing in merchandise, in which the acts or trans-

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ADMIRALS DIFFER IN MONITOR CASE

Wide Variance Regarding Responsibility at Tests.

Norfolk, Va., March 13.—Rear Admiral Marshall, commanding the Norfolk Navy Yard, was a witness to-day at the court-martial of Capt. Austin M. Knight, in connection with the sinking of the monitor Puritan here last fall, following explosive tests under Knight's direction. There has been wide variance between these two officers as to the responsibility for it.

The defense contends that it has shown that Capt. Knight carried out his orders, and discharged the 200-pound case of nitroglycerin, and after his work was done retired to the monitor Tallahassee. Because the Puritan floated twenty-four hours after Capt. Knight's work was done, the defense contends that the responsibility must be placed elsewhere.

Admiral Marshall testified that he considered the ordnance officers from Washington to be in full charge of the Puritan and Capt. Knight to be in direct charge from the time he boarded her. Maj. Leonard, conducting the defense, sought to show that Admiral Marshall was in charge.

Choice Flowers at Blackstone's.

Finely developed, long lasting. 14th & H.

IF ILL, EAT SAND.

Advice of Man Who Had Cancer of Stomach.

Trenton, N. J., March 13.—"You're a husky looking guy," said a friend the other day to C. H. Coates, a Trenton salesman, who tips the scales at 135 pounds.

"Well, I was not always so," was Coates' response. "Three years ago I gave up a good job at Spokane, Wash., and came East to die. The doctors said I had cancer of the stomach and specialists in San Francisco, Chicago, Pittsburgh, and New York, told me it was an incurable case. But I happened to meet 'Doc' Geiger. He told me to try sand. Sounds funny, doesn't it? Well, may be it does, but it worked wonders for me. It's just a case of assimilating your food. When you were a child you could do it easily. Now you need a little assistance. Try the sand cure."

Mr. Coates has taken from one-half to one teaspoonful of sand every day since his first test of the cure and attributes to that fact alone his present excellent condition. He places one-half a teaspoonful of it in his mouth and washes it down with a mouthful of water. He insists that sand has effected equally remarkable cures in the case of bilious and dyspeptic people of his acquaintance.

DANVILLE CITIZENS FACE INDICTMENTS

Son-in-law of Former Speaker Cannon Is Held.

Danville, Ill., March 13.—The final explosion of the Vermilion County vote-probe grand jury is expected to-morrow, when indictments will be returned against it, it is believed, some of the most prominent politicians of Danville for various crimes against the ballot.

This afternoon an indictment against E. X. LeSeure, son-in-law of former Speaker Cannon and president of the Danville National Bank, was drawn and sent into the room. It accused Mr. LeSeure of illegally using money to corrupt voters. The indictment was read by half a dozen people while it laid on the desk in the State attorney's office, and when the grand jury sent for it was expected that it would be returned this afternoon, but at adjournment hour it was stated that a press of other business had made it necessary to postpone voting on indictments until to-morrow.

Mr. Woodard, former foreman, returned to the grand jury room this afternoon after an illness of two weeks. He is said to have fought against immediate adjournment, and it is possible the investigation will continue another week.

A primary election for city officials will be held here to-morrow, and the bet is 10 to 1 that the city will not be a 5-cent place spent at the polls.

MOBILIZATION DUE TO FEAR OF JAPAN

English Paper Suggests Reason for Movement.

London, March 13.—The Standard and Daily Telegraph intimate that the presence of thousands of Japanese in Mexico and the attitude of the Tokyo government toward the southern neighbor of the United States is responsible for the mobilization of American troops on the Mexican border.

The Standard, in an editorial, refers to the possibility of Mexico being used by Japan as a base of operations against the United States in the event of war, and hints that such a war is possible.

The Telegraph says it is clear from President Taft's action that there are explosive possibilities in the situation, and dilates on the reported statement by Senator Linnout that intervention would mean war.

CONFERENCE ON THE SENATORSHIP.

Dix and Gaynor Will Take Up Matter with Murphy.

Albany, March 13.—Gov. Dix and Mayor Gaynor were together at the executive mansion for half a dozen hours to-day. Gov. Dix said Mayor and Mrs. Gaynor were his only dinner guests. The governor said his conference with Mayor Gaynor and Mr. Murphy upon the United States Senatorship scheduled for to-night would not take place until to-morrow morning, at the executive mansion. Norman E. Mack, who was invited, wired from Buffalo that he was ill and was starting for Hot Springs under care of a nurse.

The La Place Collection.

Of European household adornments on view to-day at the Sloan Galleries, 1407 G. St. Sale starts to-morrow at 11 a. m.

INSURRECTOS ACTIVE ALONG THE BORDER

Numerous Battles Fought with Varying Success. Many Bridges Burned by Rebels.

The news from Mexico City in The Washington Herald this morning is to the effect that the drastic measures proposed against the insurgents, denying them individual rights guaranteed by the Mexican constitution, will be approved by the permanent congressional commission. This means that revolutionists will be summarily shot when caught burning bridges or aiding the rebellion.

In the face of this governmental action the telegraphic advices last night from points in Mexico and in the United States along the border indicate that there is renewed activity among the insurgents.

Several battles, with many people killed and wounded, have been fought.

The insurgents are especially active in burning railway bridges and in attempting to harass the government. The reports show that many Americans are aiding the rebellion.

BATTLE AT SANTA ROSALIA.

Torreon, Mexico, March 13.—Mail advices received here to-day from different points in the state of Chihuahua give accounts of increased activity on the part of the revolutionists. Francisco Villa in command of 26 rebels marched from Navia to Santa Rosalia, cutting telegraph and telephone wires in the Camarago district. They burned a bridge on the Mexican Central division of the National Railroad of Mexico.

Villa's band is reported to be near Santa Rosalia, which was attacked. The town was defended by the citizens, who stood their ground and held off the attack until reinforcements could reach them. In the defense of the town Manuel Perez Garcia, J. U. de Letras, of Ciudad Camargo, and his secretary and seven of the citizens were killed. Many insurgents were killed and wounded.

Pasquel Orozco, Jr., and his band of about 500 rebels are now at San Isador, where they have torn up the railroad track and interrupted traffic. Federal troops have been sent out from Chihuahua to dislodge them.

Rebels Capture a Town.

Guaymas, Mex., March 13.—After capturing the town of Navajao, which was defended by volunteers commanded by D. Morales, a wealthy citizen, a band of 150 rebels dynamited a 100-foot bridge north of Navajao to prevent the federals from sending reinforcements from Corral. A trainload of regulars, numbering

80 men, has started from Corral, proceeding toward Navajao.

Dr. C. C. Gutierrez, mayor of this city, has received a large supply of arms and ammunition, which he is selling to those known to be in sympathy with the Diaz government.

Word has been received here that Gen. Luis and Lorenzo Torres and Gen. Luis Bullao are mobilizing their troops at Tulla for the purpose of renewing the attack on Samarra, where the rebels have concentrated a large force. It is reported here the federals and insurgents are now fighting in the vicinity of Alamos.

Burning Bridges and Fighting.

El Paso, Tex., March 13.—Oscar G. Creighton, of New York, former merchandise broker, is proving the terror of the Mexican government in Northern Mexico. Regardless of the suspension of the constitution and the decision to shoot prisoners caught in such work, Creighton and his band of Americans are cutting tracks and burning bridges south of Juarez faster than the federals can fix them. He has completed the insurrection threat to cut off Rabago and Cuellar from Juarez, and they are also cut off from Chihuahua.

Juarez is now garrisoned by only a few hundred men, and the insurgents expect to use the bands now gathered along the border for an attack on the town if Madero proves successful in his campaign against Chihuahua, which he now has besieged.

ENGLAND READY FOR PEACE PACT

Parliament Approves Taft's Idea of Treaty.

London, March 13.—Foreign Secretary Sir Edward Grey, presiding in the House of Commons, to-night, in a speech touching on Great Britain's foreign relations interpreted President Taft's recent speeches on arbitration as conveying the idea that Great Britain and the United States should agree never to go to war again on any ground whatever. His interpretation was loudly applauded.

Then he announced that the British government would be glad to consider an offer embodying President Taft's idea, and he believed that Parliament would endorse a peace treaty.

Lord Charles Beresford, early in debate, also expressed the belief that the only hope for world peace was an agreement among the English speaking people. The private opinion in the lobby was that Sir Edward's declaration must give a great impetus to the international peace movement.

EXPRESS STRIKERS FIRM.

Men Declare Fight in New York Will Be to a Finish.

New York, March 13.—Arbitration with the Adams Express Company was cut off to-day by the striking express drivers who declared that the strike would now be fought to a finish. It was also decided to extend the strike, if necessary, to all firms refusing the union's demands. The executive committee of the strikers, after a secret session, issued a statement declaring that many of the strike-breakers had joined the strike and that only about 30 were still working. There was some violence to-day. Several of the Adams Express Company's wagons were attacked with stones and bricks, and one driver was slightly injured.

Secretary Cornelius O'Leary, of the chauffeurs' union, denied that any strike of chauffeurs was contemplated. Employees of the Wells Fargo Company, decided at a meeting not to join the strikers unless officially called out.

MEXICAN PUZZLE ACCENTUATED BY SHIFTING ORDERS

Diplomatic Situation Becoming More Complicated.

STATEMENTS AT ODDS

Gen. Wood and Dickinson Differ in Assertions.

Chief of Staff Reiterates That Force of 3,000 Men Now Patrolling Border Will Not Be Increased, While Secretary of War Declares Troops Were Sent "to the Border" to Maintain Neutrality—Administration Receding From Position?

The diplomatic situation growing out of the massing of 20,000 troops near the Mexican border is becoming more complicated. The Mexican government has lodged a protest with the State Department against the proposed activity of American naval vessels in Mexican waters, and the United States has modified its plans which contemplated the patrolling of the Pacific and Gulf coasts of Mexico by American war vessels.

This action, following immediately upon representations by the Mexican government, is accepted as evidence that the Taft administration is inclined to recede somewhat from the impressive military demonstration so suddenly planned last week. Other evidence of a recently developed desire for caution also were apparent yesterday. For instance, Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, was very particular yesterday to declare that none of the troops now at San Antonio, Tex., will go to the Mexican border. He also denied that a second maneuver division would be created, and in fact asserted that the present force of about 3,000 men now patrolling the border would not be increased.

Wood's Statement Puzzling.

In view of the administration's contention that the chief purpose of the troop movement to Texas is to preserve the neutrality laws, Maj. Gen. Wood's statement is puzzling, to say the least. The confusion is still further increased by the fact that just above the time Gen. Wood was making his statement Secretary of War Dickinson, his superior, was declaring over in New York that the troops were being sent "to the border" to maintain the neutrality laws.

Neither the State Department nor the Navy Department made any announcement of the modification in the plans for the activity of American war vessels in Mexican waters until Senator F. L. Dicks, Mexican ambassador, had given out his statement in New York City. It was acknowledged then that instructions had been sent by the Navy Department to the commanding officers of naval vessels in Mexican ports directing them to cut short their visits and leave immediately.

Leave Ports Without Delay.

The gunboat Yorktown, which was ordered two or three days ago to proceed from San Diego down the west coast of Mexico, will make only a short stop at San Blas, and will then proceed to the west coast of Nicaragua. The Yorktown is now on her way southward along the Mexican coast. The gunboat Princeton, which has sailed for Panama from Salina Cruz, on the west coast of Mexico, will proceed to San Francisco. She also is at sea, but her stop at Salina Cruz will be very brief.

On the Gulf coast of Mexico also the American war vessel will leave the Mexican ports without delay. The Tacoma, which was ordered north from Puerto Cortez, Honduras, with instructions to stop at Puerto, Mexico, will remain at the latter place only long enough to replenish her coal and other supplies and

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THE LAW OF THE BORDER.

Just what a Mexican revolutionist can do and just what he cannot do along the Mexican border is set forth in a letter from Capt. Conrad S. Babcock, First United States Cavalry, commanding the United States troops at Calexico, Cal., to Simon Berthold, commander of the insurgent forces at Mexicali. Here is the letter:

"Calexico, Cal., March 11, 1911.

"Sir: I have the honor to inform you that my commanding officer has ordered me by telegraph to enforce the following:

"1. No American or Mexican insurgent will be permitted to cross the border between the United States and Mexico, whether armed or unarmed.

"2. The insurgents will not be permitted to purchase any arms or supplies of any kind in the United States.

"3. Any insurgent crossing the border will be taken into custody and disarmed.

"Copy of telegram from Gen. Bliss enclosed. I shall enforce the provisions of the telegram very closely.

"Very respectfully,

"CONRAD S. BABCOCK,

"Capt 1st Cav. Comd'g."